

NOTIFICATIONS

NEW MODEL
MOUTRIE PIANOS

Representing the highest degree of
perfection in artistic construction,
combined with the embodiment
of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

[26-6]

JAEGER
FINE PURE WOOL
PREVENTS CHILL

IN
ALL WEATHERS
ALL SEASONS
ALL TIMES.

We are now showing the latest novelties in
WAISTCOATS, SOCKS, DRESSING GOWNS,
MUFFLERS, SWEATERS, SLIPPERS, etc.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[109]

HELP! HEATHER DAY
30th November

Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of
Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

[1923]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office
Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund,
Canton.

Apply—
JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Mission Building,
The Bund,
Canton.
[1201]

TO LET

HOUSES in Morison Terrace and
Broadwood Terrace,
HOUSES on Shamshun, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[128]

TO LET

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable
SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently re-
constructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
45, Cross Street, Central.
[1300]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Building.
[134]

VEGETABLE AND
FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having
been just collected orders
solicited for Autumn or early
Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on
application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY
Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
[1108]

FOR KORE DIRECT CARGO ONLY.

SS. "KAIO MARU"

THE above vessel will be despatched for
Kobe direct on or about the 9th inst.
For freight apply to—

GEO. GRIMBLE & Co.,
Agents,
1, Prince's Building,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1917. [1344]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
1917.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
Or See at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A.
MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

Pte. J. M. McLeod was enrolled on 8th
Nov. 1917, and posted to "B" Co.
Pte. S. Shrivington was enrolled on 8th
Nov. 1917, and posted to "A" Co.,
No. 4 Platoon.
Pte. G. B. Field was enrolled on 8th Nov.
1917, and posted to Machine-gun Co.
Pte. J. A. How was enrolled on 8th Nov.
1917, and posted to "D" Co.
Pte. G. Fowler was enrolled on 7th Nov.
1917, and posted to "A" Co., No. 4
Platoon.
Pte. C. I. Stepten joined the Corps on
8th Nov. 1917, and is posted to
Machine-gun Co.
Pte. H. J. Hunt joined the Corps on
8th Nov. 1917, and is posted to "A"
Co., No. 4 Platoon.

TRANSFERS.

Ptes. J. Brook and J. Mitchell, "B"
Co., Sappers A. W. Smith, A. Aitchi-
son and J. Hansen, Engineer Co., are
transferred to "D" Co., on re-
commendation of a Medical Board,
dated 2nd Nov. 1917.
The following are transferred from "B"
Co. to "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon,
dated 8th Nov. 1917:—Corpl. B. T.
Jackman, Privates F. Allen, A.
Calvert, W. J. J. Galt, A. H. Hol-
lingsworth, D. Jaffe, H. J. Knight,
P. T. Lambie, C. H. Wilkinson, A.
E. W. Robertson, C. S. Sarg,
and J. W. Waite.

LEAVE.

Lieut. H. B. Hancock, "A" Co., is
granted leave from 20th Nov. 1917, to
31st Dec. 1917.
Pte. G. R. Haywood, "A" Co., is grant-
ed 1 month's leave from 7th Nov.
1917.
Pte. B. E. Fielder, "A" Co., is granted
1 month's leave from 22nd Nov. 1917.
Spr. J. W. Paton, Engineer Co., is grant-
ed 1 month's leave from 22nd Nov.
1917.
Corpl. W. E. L. Shenton, Engineer Co.,
is granted leave from 27th Nov. 1917,
to 25th Dec. 1917.

LECTURES.

The Administrative Commandant will
give lectures on Map Reading on
Tuesday, 13th, and Thursday, 15th
inst., at 8.30 p.m., at Headquarters.
N.C.O.s of the Signalling Section are de-
tailed to attend. All other officers
and N.C.O.s are invited to attend.

MUSKETRY PARADES.

N.C.O.s and men who have completed the
Annual Musketry Course (General
Course or the Transport Workers
Battalions) for this year need not
attend Musketry parades ordered for
their units, until further notice.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

The following is the result of Classification
of a number of N.C.O.s and men
of No. 7 Platoon, "B" Co.
Number exercised 14
Marksmen 14
1st Class shots 4
2nd Class shots 9
3rd Class shots 1
The averages were—
Practices 13 14.3
" 14 16.8
" 15 9.5
" 16 15.5
" 17 11.3
" 18 9.3
" 19 2.6
Company average 79.3

DRESS.

Caps will be worn instead of helmets on
and after 10th inst., from which date
belts will be worn in walking out
dress. Officers will wear Sam Brown
belts always from that date.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGE.

King's Park 1 is allotted to "A"
Company, No. 2 Platoon, on 18th inst.
from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN

J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at
Belchers Battery.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at
Belchers Battery.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun
number other than specialists) at
Battery.

Friday 16th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company
(Range Takers) Class and Gun
numbers as detailed at Belchers
Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Lay-
ers and Setters' Class only), at
Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Lay-
ers and Setters' Class only), at
Belchers Battery.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN

W. RUSSELL.

9th to 16th inst.:—
Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers
and Lyceum as per Rosters posted
at Headquarters.

Officers next for duty:—
Belchers, Capt. Russell, O.I.C.
Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Hill, D.E.L.

Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Marley.
Parades for Instruction.—Classes for
higher ratings at Belchers at 8 p.m.
on Tuesday and Thursday, under
Staff-Serjts. Owendene and Parsons,
R.R. Corpl. Day and 2nd-Corpl.
Norris, H.K.D.C.

Transfers.—The following are trans-
ferred for duty as from 9th Nov.
1917:—
Sapper Jackson, from Belchers to
Lyceum.
Sapper Xavier, from Lyceum to
Belchers.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR

H. A. MORGAN.

"A" COMPANY.

Parades.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 5 and
6 Sections, at Scandal Point.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at Head-
quarters. Section drill. Dress:
Drill order.

Wednesday, 14th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 3 and
4 Sections, at King's Park Range.
Practices 10 and 11. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, at Scandal
Point. Musketry instruction. Dress:
Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

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Dress: Drill order with pouches.

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quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

WEDNESDAY, 14th INST.

6.45 a.m. Annual Musketry Course.
Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at Peak
Range. The following will attend:
Ptes. E. E. de W. Albany, W.
Schmidt, N. E. Kane, H. E. Hay-
ward, W. W. Mackenzie, E. A. M.
Williams, and A. H. Hollingsworth.
4.45 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and
2 Sections, at King's Park Range.
Annual Musketry Course, Part 2.
Practices 10 and 11. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.

FRIDAY 16th INST.

4.45 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and
4 Sections, at King's Park Range.
Annual Musketry Course, Part 2.
Practices 10 and 11. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 1
and 2 Sections, at Scandal Point.
Musketry instruction. Dress: Drill
order with pouches.
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Head-
quarters. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—
6.45 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at Peak
Range. The following will attend:
Ptes. G. F. Nightingale, A. G.
Coppin, R. McGregor, W. L.
Leask, D. McMurray, J. Findlay,
Miller, A. S. Gubbay, and N. J.
Stobb.
6.45 a.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kow-
loon Docks. Musketry instruction.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.
Hongkong residents proceed by
launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30
p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14th INST.

5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Scandal
Point. Musketry instruction. Dress:
Drill order with pouches.
Thursday, 15th inst.:—
6.45 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at Peak
Range. The following will attend:
Ptes. A. Ritchie, C. H. P. Hay, C.
H. Galt, E. R. Hallifax, T. E.
Pearce, and C. G. Alabaster.
4.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, at King's
Park Range. Annual Musketry
Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7,
and 12. Dress: Drill order with
pouches.

FRIDAY, 16th INST.

6.45 a.m. No. 1 Platoon, at Scandal
Point. Musketry instruction. Dress:
Drill order with pouches.
6.45 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 3, Practices 17 and 18, at
Peak Range. The following will
attend:—Ptes. W. H. Bell, and
H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Lieut.-Col. A.
Lang, Ptes. S. H. Dowell, G.
W. C. Burdett, G. F. Nightingale,
F. Graham, A. G. Coppin, R.
McGregor, and W. L. Leask.
5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kow-
loon Docks. Musketry instruction. Dress:
Drill order with pouches. Hong-
kong residents proceed by launch
from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17th INST.

6.45 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 3, Practices 17 and 18, at
Peak Range. The following will
attend:—Ptes. W. E. Roberts, D.
McMurray, W. Sinclair, G. Hogg,
J. P. Miller, A. S. Gubbay, N. J.
Stobb, A. Ritchie, G. T. Edkins, and
G. E. Wetton.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Dress for all parades, except Musketry,
on 13th Nov. 1917. Clean fatigue.
Tuesday, 13th inst.:—
7.15 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Kennedy
Road Range, Table C, Part 1.
4.30 p.m. Musketry. All men who
have not fired Practices 10 and 11,
Part 11, at King's Park Range.
Dress: Drill order with pouches.

WEDNESDAY, 14th INST.

5.10 p.m. Men detailed below at Head-
quarters. Ptes. Harper, H. J.
Jack, Labrum, Logan, McKern,
Pinguet, and Todd, P.C.
Thursday, 15th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Ken-
nedy Road Range, Table C, Part 1.
Friday, 16th inst.:—
4.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns at
Kowloon Docks, Table C, Part 1.
Hongkong residents may proceed by
launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30
p.m.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables.
Dress: Drill order without rifles.
Wednesday, 14th inst.:—
6.45 a.m. Annual Musketry Course,
Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at Peak
Range. The following will attend:
Sergeant G. Morton, Smith, Corpl.
L. N. Loe, Ptes. T. J. Fisher and
J. A. Ridgway. Officer in Charge,
2nd-Lieut. G. C. Moxon.
Thursday, 15th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables.
Dress: Drill order.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. "A" Class, Right and Left
Sections at Happy Valley. Station
Work.
Thursday, 15th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at
Headquarters.
Friday, 16th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. "A" Class at Happy
Valley. Station Work.
STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

RECRUITS.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co.,
at Headquarters, under Sergeant
Oxberry, Corporals Edmonds and
Grimes. Dress: Drill order.
5.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents, at
Taikoo Dock.
Friday, 16th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Co.,
on Murray Parade Ground, under
Sergeant Oxberry, Corporals Meade and
Grimes. Dress: Drill order.
5.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents, at
Taikoo Dock.

"D" COMPANY.

Friday, 16th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. New members (joined since
1st Sept. 1917) at Headquarters,
under C.S.M. Cooke and Corpl.
Edmonds. Quarry Bay residents at
Taikoo Dock.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN
JAPAN.

EXPERIMENTS IN TOKYO.

Experiments in wireless telephony were
made at the Department of Communica-
tions recently (says the *Japan Gazette*).
The inventors are Drs. Tone and
Torigata. Mr. Tomura and Mr. Toriyu,
of the Electrical Laboratory of the Com-
munications Department.
The experiments were conducted under
the personal supervision of Mr. Uchida,
Vice-Minister, in the presence of Press
representatives. The wireless room in
the department building was supposed
to be an aero-station aboard a steamer,
and messages were sent to and received
from the telephone in the room of the
Vice-Minister who first tested the sys-
tem. It is said by those present that
there is no difference between the system
and the ordinary method of telephoning,
save that the voices are not quite so dis-
tinct.
Dr. Torigata states that the radius over
which the invention is effective is about
sixteen miles.

JAPAN'S ARMY TO BE
REORGANISED.

The *Jiji* learns that as a result of
lessons gathered by the European war
the Japanese War Office has decided to
reorganise the army. A division will
in future consist of three regiments in-
stead of four. An army corps will be
composed of two divisions at hitherto.
The result of the reorganization will be
that the number of divisions will be in-
creased by one-third.
This increase in the number of divi-
sions has no relation whatever to the
much-talked-of question of increasing the
army to twenty-five divisions. It is
understood that the proposed re-organiza-
tion will be carried out shortly, subject
to the approval of the Emperor and
Military Council.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.E. (RESERVE).

EMERGENCY CALLS.

The test Emergency Call referred to in
orders of November 2nd and 3rd will
be made during week commencing
Tuesday, November 13th. Those
detailed for First and Second shift
Patrol Duty will carry out the duty
for which they have been warned and
will not attend the Emergency Call
when made. Those answering the
Emergency Call will do so in multi-
plied numbers.

Equipment Officers will see that those to
whom the C.S.P. has decided to issue
new Winter Uniforms will attend at
once at Messrs. Noordin's shop
(Beaconsfield Arcade) to be measured
for same, and those whose Uniforms
were noted for alteration will attend
at once to have their Uniforms re-
fitted.

BY ORDER.

T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

The Parade ordered for Sunday, the 11th
inst., is postponed until further
notice.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, November 13th:—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, November 15th:—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

BAYLEIGH DIVISION.

Wednesday, November 14th:—
2 p.m. Band Practice.
Saturday, November 17th:—
2 p.m. Band Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Tuesday, November 13th:—
4.15 p.m. Squad Drill, Recruits only.
Thursday, November 15th:—
4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16th.

5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
(Sgd.) E. RALPH.
(District Sup't. in Charge of District).
Hongkong, 10th November, 1917.

DETAILS.

On duty 9th inst.—Mounted Section.
On duty 10th and 11th inst.—Machine-gun
Company.
On duty from 12th to 19th inst. inclusive
"A" Company.
On duty from 20th to 24th inst. inclusive
"B" Company.
Orderly Officer from 11th to 17th inst.,
2nd-Lieut. F. E. Thomas.
Orderly Officer from 18th to 24th inst.,
2nd-Lieut. B. Sutherland.

For Guard duties, the Signalling Section
will be attached as follows in future:
Right Half Section to "A" Co.,
No. 3 Platoon.
Left Half Section to "B" Company.

CADET COMPANY.

The Administrative Commandant is
pleased to make the following promo-
tions:—
Lieut.-Col. Gerrard to be Corpl. and
2nd in Command of No. 3 Section.
Cadet Duncan to be Corpl. and 2nd
in Command of No. 1 Section.
Cadet Hyde to be Lieut.-Corpl., all
dated 2nd Nov. 1917.

Adjutant, H. G. Defence Corps.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

A meeting of members of "E" Co.
will be held at Headquarters on Tuesday,
13th inst., at 6.30 p.m., to select a rep-
resentative from each Platoon to serve on
the Corps Shooting Committee and to
arrange for Company Shooting Competi-
tions. All interested in shooting are re-
quested to attend.

A meeting of members of the Machine-
gun Company will be held at Headquar-
ters on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 6.30
p.m., to select a representative to serve
on the Corps Shooting Committee and to
discuss such other matters as may be
brought forward. All interested in rifle
shooting are requested to attend.

HONGKONG ARMY LEAGUE.

A Practice for place in the Corps
band will take place at King's Park
Range at 2.15 p.m. on Sunday, the 11th
inst. Ammunition may be purchased at
Headquarters. Members wishing to shoot
are requested to inform the Secretary,
Private A. Jenkins, c/o Vacuum Oil Co.,
King's Building.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their
weekly share report dated November 5th,
state:—

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPPORTUNITY MARKS THE THIEF.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a basket which a Chinese woman left on the pavement while she entered a shop to make some purchases.

The defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

A LAWFUL TRANSACTION.

A Chinese marine hawkler was charged with the unlawful possession of 100 lbs. of pig iron.

Defendant stated that he bought the iron from a junk.

Inspector Sim expressed the opinion that it was a lawful transaction, and, after hearing evidence, Mr. J. R. Wood ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

A POLICE RAID.

A Chinese was charged with being in possession of a dagger without a permit.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that on the 7th inst. the Police raided a house at 184, Third Street, where a meeting of the members of a Triad Society was to take place. They found twelve men in the room, and one of them, the defendant, had a dagger concealed on his person.

Defendant pleaded guilty, stating he bought the dagger solely for his self-defence, as he had often been threatened with bodily harm by certain street coolies.

A fine of \$30, with the alternative of three months' hard labour was imposed.

STOLEN GOODS OFFERED FOR SALE TO THE OWNER'S FRIEND.

A coolie was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, a silver-wrist watch, and a fountain pen from a Chinese clerk at Tai Hang Village, Causeway Bay.

Inspector Sim stated that the clothing was stolen from the house by means of a pole inserted through a window. The watch and the pen were in the pocket of one of the jackets stolen. It happened that the same afternoon a friend of the complainant, who had already learnt of the theft, met the defendant in Jardine's Bazaar. Defendant offered to sell him a fountain pen, which he recognised as his friend's property.

AN ABUSIVE AMAH.

The amah of Mrs. R. Weill, of 84, Bonham Road, was charged with using abusive and indecent language towards her mistress.

Defendant pleaded that she was only grumbling to herself.

Mrs. Weill deposed that on the previous morning she had to reprimand the defendant for neglecting to tidy up the beds, and leaving all the blankets on chairs. The amah was impatient and told her that it was the "boy's" fault, not hers, and that she would not do the work because it was not her "pidgeon."

Witness replied: "No wonder the other servants dislike you." Later on she had occasion to reprimand the defendant again for not doing as she was told. The defendant was resentful and wanted to leave. Witness was quite willing and told her to come later that day for her wages, and, in the meantime, to continue her work. A few minutes afterwards witness heard the amah swearing and using such awful words that she rang up the Police to have the defendant arrested.

After further evidence, Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$5.

WHAT IS LARCENY?

The coxswain of the *Shun Lee* lighter was charged, on remand, with the larceny of a quantity of ropes, hatch covers, blocks, etc., to the value of \$550, and the coxswain of the *Woo Lee* lighter was charged with receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen.

Mr. Shenton appeared for the prosecutors, the Hongkong, Macao and Canton Steamboat Co., and Mr. Grist appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Shenton stated that a quantity of stores was put on each of the lighters. On the 31st of October the wharfinger in charge of the Canton Wharf received instructions to return to the Wing Lok Wharf, which he did the same evening. When he left, everything was correct and in its proper place. When the new relief arrived the second defendant, the coxswain of the *Woo Lee* lighter, came to him and told him that there was some stuff belonging to the *Shun Lee* in his lighter. Both men were questioned by Mr. Figueroa, and the result was the present proceedings.

Mr. Evans, wharfinger on the Wing Lok wharf, deposed that on the 31st October he received instructions from the office to go to Wing Lok Wharf. He left the wharf that day at 5 p.m., and at that time everything was correct. He received a telephonic message the next day with regard to the affair at the Canton wharf, and went there to see Mr. Figueroa, who showed him the stores which he had taken from the *Woo Lee* lighter and kept in the wharf store-room. He was told that the stuff had been found under the bilge boards of the *Woo Lee*. He sent for the two defendants, and they could give no explanation as to why the transfer was made.

He then took them to Mr. Arnold. In reply to Mr. Arnold's questions, the defendants said that it was customary effect a similar transfer of their stores when under the previous wharfinger. Witness knew that was not so. Each lighter carried her own stores, and it was not customary to keep stores under the bilge boards.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER v. CIVIL SERVICE.

In this home league fixture, to be played to-day at 2 p.m., Craigengower will be represented by L. A. Rose, A. W. Grimmett, F. Thompson, T. Thompson, A. Pitt, J. D. Norin, D. K. Khurana, W. Graham, W. W. Edwards, C. Sara and R. Basu.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

The R.G.A. make their first appearance to-day in league football, opposing the Club in the Hongkong League. The gunners are reported to have a much better team this year than last, having discovered some goal-getting forwards from whom great things are expected. The Club played a surprisingly good game last week, but to-day they are without Stalker, who had a large share in last Saturday's victory. On the other hand, Goldenberg is available. His inclusion will allow the Club to strengthen the attack without weakening the defence, for Chassels goes forward, and Rodger takes his position at half-back. The Navy played a good game last week, and did not deserve to lose. They have some good forwards, and a tower of strength in Conker, who, on Saturday, played a magnificent game at Jack.

The severe defeat of the Middlesex by the Engineers on Wednesday was surprising. An even contest was expected, a good many followers of the game even expecting the "die-hards" to win. They went all to pieces, however, after the third goal, having previously shown a weakness in front of their opponents.

Another of those very common "unpleasant incidents" occurred in this match. A penalty was awarded to the R.E., and the Middlesex goalkeeper, for some reason, refused to face it, going outside the goal until the kick was taken. Townsend kicked the ball over the bar deliberately, possibly thus saving a score.

It will be cheering to find a team accepting a penalty against itself in a proper sporting spirit. Some of the members of the Club team last Saturday could not be altogether congratulated on the spirit they displayed when a penalty was given against them. Players will not give the referee credit for doing his best, and, even if his best is bad, fault-finding on the field will not improve matters. According to the players and some of the spectators, all Hongkong referees are "worse than each other." A referee of last season, who has since left the Colony, offered the following explanation for the low opinion held of local referees. He said: "At home, you see a man referee a match, and then perhaps don't see him again for weeks. Possibly he makes one or two mistakes, and, in discussing the game afterwards, people say: 'So and so was quite a good referee, he only made two mistakes.' But out here you see the same man, sometimes twice a week, and if he only makes one error in each match he soon obtains a horrible reputation as a 'man who is always making mistakes.'"

If players will only refrain from passing remarks when a decision does not please them, and referees will give their decisions quickly, and having once given them, stick to them in face of all criticism, a much more pleasant state of affairs will soon obtain.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—1st DIVISION.
R.G.A. v. H.K.F.C.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright. Teams:—

R.G.A.—Attwood, Edgels and Dickinson; Gorman, Talford and Townsend; Youngman, Gretton, Green, Hills and Baxter.

H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg; Cave and McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart and Rodger; Wood, Chassels, Gerrard, McTavish and Reillon.

DIVISION II.

St. Joseph's College v. R.E. Reserves. Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Attwell.
South China Athletic v. Middlesex Reserves.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Pugh.
88th Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Frost.

The following will represent the 88th Co. in their match with Kowloon:—Griffiths, Jones, W. and Sharmar Jones (Lieut.), Desborough and Amy; Green, Youll, Watson (Br.), Moss and Jones, J. L.

The following will represent the St. Joseph's College in a league match against the R.E. (R) to-day on the Navy Ground. Kick-off at 4.30 p.m. sharp:—U. M. Omar (Captain), M. H. Abbas, E. P. Hyndman, A. Jackson, H. Johnson, S. A. Marani, E. B. Hyndman, W. Ogley, W. Bradran, L. M. Xavier and R. M. Omar.

Mr. Grist told his worship he had a preliminary objection to make. This case was not one of larceny, because the goods were never taken away. They remained in the Company's possession all the time. It was useless to proceed with the case, for with the charges as it stood it would be impossible to convict.

Mr. Shenton replied that he was quite prepared to contest the point. He referred to a case in which a man was convicted for stealing an article from a man's pocket and putting it into another man's pocket.

Mr. Wood ordered the case to proceed, and after further evidence discharged the defendants.

THE RISE IN SILVER.

Says the *Daily Telegraph* of September 18th:—Last week the selling rate for India Council drafts was raised to 1s. 5d. per rupee for immediate telegraphic transfers, this being 1d. above the rate fixed and successfully maintained with little variation since the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver in 1893. At the same time, no alteration was made in the rate at which the Indian Government is compelled by law to change sovereigns into rupees, viz., 51 rupees to the pound sterling, which gives a value of 1s. 4d. to the rupee. The effect was to put a premium on exports of gold from San Francisco to India, and to create very natural anxiety lest the demand for gold should react on the United Kingdom. The object of the Government was obviously to curtail exports from India by making remittances to pay for them more difficult, but as was suggested a week ago, it was very doubtful whether it would be achieved, because the goods which India has to sell are greatly needed by the Allies. Apparently the Government's action has not had the result anticipated, since the price of silver has further risen from 46d. to 49d. per ounce, and with a sympathetic advance in the China exchange Chinese merchants have been enabled to pay a large premium for silver in San Francisco, whence huge shipments have been made to the East. In view of these conditions, a further step has been taken by the Indian Government this week, and both exports from and imports into India of silver coin and bullion are now prohibited. As Messrs. Macarta & Goldsmid say in their weekly report, the prohibition of imports of silver into India may restrict the purchases by China, but so long as China exchange remains at the present high level any increase in the supplies here can hardly be looked for, and the price of silver may be forced even higher in order to meet the demand.

AN EXPERT'S PREDICTION.
Bearing on the subject we have received the following from a correspondent with many years' experience in the bullion trade:

The recent rapid rise in the price of silver has been due to the great scarcity of the metal coupled with the interference of the Indian Government with the regular trade in the metal, and the prohibition of imports on private account. This action was largely responsible for a high premium being placed on silver, and it opened the eyes of the natives of India to the importance of still further hoarding the metal, and they refused to part with it even at advanced rates. The result of this prohibition had quite a contrary effect to what was intended, as it raised the price of the metal all over the world instead of lowering it. It would have been a far wiser policy for the Government to have increased the import duty on silver rather than to resort to prohibition. It would have been sound economics to have done so, as more revenue is wanted in India and silver has naturally become very precious in the eyes of the people. China requires the metal more than any other country in the world. After the sudden rise from 27d. to 37d. per ounce in 1916 she unloaded an enormous quantity—some \$10,000,000—to India in the hope of being able to replace it at lower rates later on. This she has not been able to do, and is now compelled to replenish her stocks at much enhanced prices direct from the San Francisco. The high prices of commodities all over the world obviously require the employment of more currency, and the expansion of such markets as Africa, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Palestine owing to the war will probably continue after the conclusion of hostilities, so that they will require more currency in the shape of rupees and other coins.

We have not space to quote the rest of our correspondent's remarks, but with reduced production and no signs of new silver mines being discovered, he predicts a shortage of silver for many years, to come and its recovery to the price of 60d. that prevailed for a considerable period prior to the demonetisation of silver by Germany after the Franco-Prussian War.

SILVER PRODUCTION SINCE 1871.

Without endorsing all the above statements the truth of many cannot be gainsaid. It is partly because silver has gone into Mesopotamia, Persia, and other places for the payment of our armies, whence it may or may not return, that there is a shortage of supply. The same reason also accounts partly for the continued expansion of our Treasury notes, which will be found to-day as far off as Baghdad. But the curtailment of the Mexican supply during the last three years is no inconsiderable factor, and Mexico is quieting down once more, we may expect a considerable addition from that source. On the other hand, the Cobalt Mines in Canada are expected to produce a smaller quantity this year, and if the rupees and other silver coins find a permanent home in Palestine and Mesopotamia demand may quite possibly outrun supply for some time. In the following table we give the production of silver since 1871 in periods of five years down to 1910 and for each year subsequently, showing the proportions of the total furnished by the United States and Mexico, together with the average price in each period:

Year	Production, U.S.	Production, Mexico	Average Price
1871-75	25,000,000	12,000,000	52.0
1876-80	26,000,000	12,000,000	52.0
1881-85	27,000,000	12,000,000	52.0
1886-90	28,000,000	12,000,000	52.0
1891-95	29,000,000	12,000,000	52.0
1896-00	30,000,000	12,000,000	52.0
1901-05	31,000,000	12,000,000	52.0
1906-10	32,000,000	12,000,000	52.0
1911-15	33,000,000	12,000,000	52.0
1916-20	34,000,000	12,000,000	52.0

It will be seen that, commencing with the 1901-5 period, the Mexican output exceeded that of the United States, and until the revolutionary outbreak in 1914

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE TRADE WITH WUCHOW.

BRITISH BOATS TRANSFERRED TO CHINESE.

Arrangements have been completed for the transfer of the *Sainam*, *Nanning*, *Linton* and *Sauve* from the West River British Steamship Company to a Chinese syndicate. The transaction has received the necessary permission of the Government, and the new owners will assume control some time next month.

The sale will not affect the trading facilities with the river ports, for although the boats will, in future, fly the Chinese flag, instead of the British flag they will all be maintained on their present run. It is impossible to give a name to the Chinese syndicate on whose behalf the purchase has been made, because the syndicate is not yet completely formed. The purchase-money is guaranteed, but beyond this nothing very definite has yet been settled. The West River British Steamship Company comprises the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, each of whom have a one-third share.

The four boats, which have been trading to Wuchow regularly for a number of years past, are not all of the same type. Two of them are stern-wheelers, while the *Sainam* is little more than a big barge. The *Linton*, of 572 tons, and the *Sauve*, 322 tons, were built some fourteen years ago—the first by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., and the *Sainam* by the Kwang Hip Leung, of Hongkong. The *Nanning*, 588 tons, and the *Nanning*, 569 tons, were built by Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., of Hongkong, in 1900.

The trade with Wuchow under present conditions is of little importance to the foreign community, but it is hoped that the British companies will remain alive to the great possibilities of development that may arise in the future. The situation of Wuchow makes it the natural distributing centre for the trade between Kweichow, Eastern Yunnan, Kwangai, Hongkong and Canton, and when all days of political disturbance has been eliminated it should make a bold bid for second place as the largest trade mart in the South of China. Rich antimony, copper, tin and coal mines abound in the neighbourhood, and as soon as the Chinese Government permit these to be worked under reasonable conditions a splendid impetus will be given to the river traffic and British companies should be ready with suitable vessels for the transport trade. As evidence of the riches awaiting exploitation it may be remembered that Messrs. Carlowitz had a sample consignment of tin from the Kwangai mines sent to Europe as an experiment and it realised there more than tin from Singapore.

By the present steamer routes Wuchow is about 220 miles from Canton and Hongkong. It is the limit of navigation for ocean-going steamers, but Nanning, some 360 miles further up the river, which was opened to foreign trade in 1907, can be reached all the year round by boats drawing not more than 2½ feet of water.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE "TAISHAN."

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the *Taishan* by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company to a Shanghai Company, but Government permission has yet to be secured. If the sale is effected the *Taishan* will be replaced on the Macao run by the *Sui An*. It is not known what particular use the Shanghai Company will make of the *Taishan* if they obtain possession of her.

THE PRODUCTION OF MEXICO.

the production of Mexico was the largest of any country. Our figures are taken from the estimates of the United States Mint Bureau given by the *New York Financial Chronicle*, and as regards Mexico they are thought to be rather too high for 1916. If that be so, it will make the expected recovery all the larger. As it is, it will be noticed that from 1914 to 1916 Mexico produced 122,000,000 oz. less than in the three previous years, 1911-1913, which accounts for the bulk of the drop in the total production of the world during the same period. What stands out as that the world's output rose from 52,468,000 oz. in 1871, when the average price was 60½d., to 223,007,843 oz. in 1913, notwithstanding that the price had fallen to 27½-28d. It may be mentioned as a matter of interest that the world's gold production in 1871 was 6,010,508 fine ounces, and in 1913 it was 22,285,000 oz., so that while the supply of silver more than quadrupled, in spite of a drop of 34 per cent. in value, gold production only increased about three and a half times.

GRESHAM'S LAW.

Whatever price silver may reach, there is the fact that with standard silver at 49d. per ounce the rupee is worth as metal over 1s. 6d., against its value of 1s. 4d. as coin. In other words, a sovereign in India, by producing 15 rupees, can be turned into a metallic value of 22s. 6d. Now, according to Gresham's law, which is that if the fixed legal ratio of coins differs from the natural or market value of the metals the coin which is underrated entirely disappears from circulation, rupees should vanish altogether; for no one will pay a debt of 1s. 4d. with a coin intrinsically worth 1s. 6d. It will be highly interesting to observe whether the operation of this law can be prevented by legislation. The export of silver we know is forbidden, and it is presumably a crime to melt down rupees. But whether legal penalties will be able to prevent rupees being smuggled out of the country for their melting value remains to be seen. The present price of silver will surely encourage hoarding, and then we come to the alternative forms of legal tender, viz., the gold sovereign and notes of 5s., 10s. and 20s. rupees. Either gold or notes should replace rupees, and if existing circumstances compel the natives to use more notes as currency, some good will have come out of the crisis, and we shall be nearer to a return to normal conditions.

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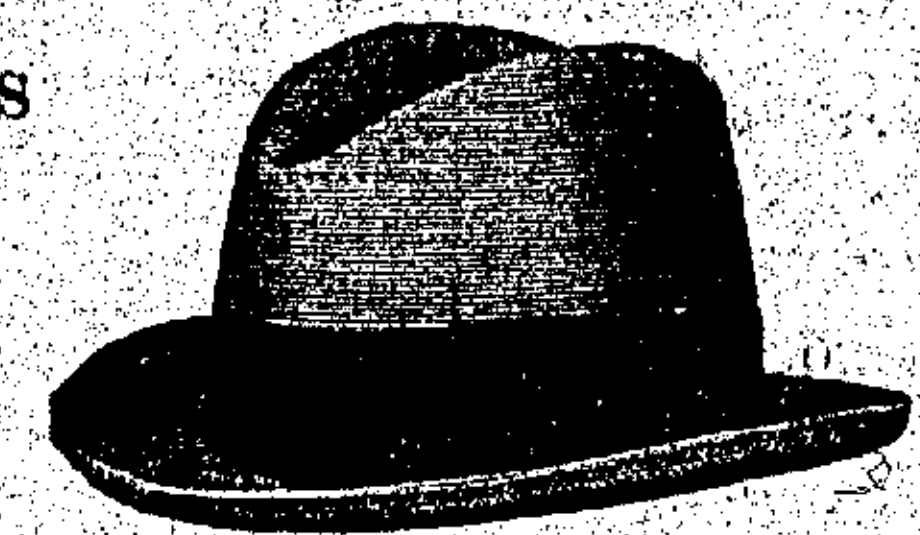
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THE WAR.

OVERTHROW OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE COUP D'ETAT.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN EGYPT AND MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS LOSE SEVERAL IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

NEWS FROM ITALIAN AND WESTERN FRONTS.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN COUP D'ETAT.

A NOTEWORTHY PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, November 8th.
A statement issued by the Petrograd Agency announces that a Congress of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates of All Russia has distributed proclamations to the Provincial Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, delegating power to the members of the Soviet; relieving the Government Commissaries of their duties; ordering the release of the arrested members of Agricultural Committees and the arrest of the Commissaries who ordered their arrest; abolishing the death penalty and re-establishing the freedom of political propaganda at the front; ordering the release of revolutionary soldiers and officers who were arrested for alleged political crimes; and ordering the arrest of the ex-Ministers, M. Konovaloff, M. Kischkin, M. Terestchenko, M. Malanovitch, M. Nikitin and others.

It is announced that M. Kerensky has escaped and the military have been enjoined to arrest him. At the same time M. Kerensky will be treated for high treason.

A DELAYED TELEGRAM.

Petrograd, November 7th.
At present there has been no bloodshed, only a few minor street collisions. The situation is obscure. Four hundred and eighty-five delegates arrived for a conference of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates of all Russia, 300 of whom were delegates of the Petrograd and Black Sea Fleets' delegates have declared in favour of the power being given to the soldiers' and workmen's delegates. Three Cossack regiments, now in Petrograd have informed M. Kerensky that they are prepared to support the Government provided there is no compromising.

SOME FURTHER DETAILS.

Petrograd, November 8th.
The Maximalists have occupied the Winter Palace and also the premises of the General Staff. The former was defended by a women's battalion of cadets, who surrendered after some gun shots from the cruiser Aurora and the fortress of Peter and Paul on the opposite bank of the Neva, and also fire from machine-guns, armoured cars and Red Guards.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE AND PEACE.

LONDON, November 8th.
A Russian wireless official message states:—The Garrison and Proletariat in Petrograd have deposed the Kerensky Government.

MAXIMALISTS ARREST MINISTERS.

LONDON, November 8th.
Reuter has received telegrams from the official Petrograd Agency, which is now in the hands of the Maximalists, stating that the Maximalists hold the city and have arrested the Ministers.

M. Lenin, who is the leader of the movement, has demanded an immediate armistice and peace.

MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, November 8th.
A Russian wireless message states:—The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates proclaim the authority of the Military Revolutionary Committee, until the creation of a Government of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

The Committee calls upon the soldiers to watch closely the conduct of the men in command.

Officers who do not join the Revolution immediately and openly must be arrested at once as enemies.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates considers as the programme of the new authority, firstly, to offer an immediate democratic peace; secondly, the immediate handing over of large proprietorial lands to the peasants; thirdly, the transmission of all authority to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates; and fourthly, an honest convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

The National Revolutionary Army must not permit uncertain military detachments to leave the front for Petrograd. It must use persuasion, but where this fails, it must oppose any such action by force and without mercy.

The wireless message concludes:— "Soldiers! For peace, for bread, for land, for the power of the people!" and the message is signed by the Military Revolutionary Committee.

NO NEWS FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, November 8th.
Reuter's own Correspondent at Petrograd is silent since he reported that the Petrograd Agency was in the hands of the Maximalists.

PETROGRAD'S AGENCY STATEMENT.

LONDON, November 8th.
A statement issued by the Petrograd Agency says the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued a Proclamation saying that Petrograd is in its hands, thanks to the assistance of the Garrison, which enabled the coup d'etat to be brought about without bloodshed. It declares that the new Government will propose an immediate and just peace, and will hand the land to the peasants and summon a Constituent Assembly.

GOVERNMENT NO LONGER EXISTS.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates held on the afternoon of November 7th, the President, M. Troitsky, declared that the Provisional Government no longer existed. Some Ministers had been arrested and the Preliminary Parliament had been dissolved.

THREE PROBLEMS OUTLINED.

M. Lenin, who was greeted with prolonged cheers, made a speech and outlined the three problems before the Russian democracy. The first was the immediate conclusion of war, for which the new Government must propose an armistice to the belligerents. The second was the handing over of the land to the peasants, and the third was the settlement of the economic crisis.

THE SOVIET REOPENED.

LONDON, November 8th.
A Russian official wireless message states that the reunion of the Soviet opened to-day, the Army Committees being ordered to elect delegates for every 25,000. Failure to send delegates will be regarded as a sin against the Revolution.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

Petrograd, November 7th.
Arrangements for Government monopolies in tea, coffee and matches will be introduced on November 14th.

Egypt

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUR LATEST SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF GAZA COMPLETE.

LONDON, November 8th.
Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters writes on November 7th, that the British and the enemy is in full retreat all along the line. Large quantities of war material and guns have fallen into our hands. The Turks began to weaken last night after successful operations against their right by men of the London Regiment, the Irish, dismounted Yeomanry, supported by Anzac cavalry, Yeomanry, Camelty and East Anglians, who attacked in the West Gazza sector last night at 11.30, while West Country and Indian troops advanced on the eastern defences.

A FURTHER BILLYANT SUCCESS.

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White dismounted Yeomanry attacked the trenches covering the station and bridge at Sheria and by mid-day we had mastered the whole line in this sector. By the evening we had advanced over the intervening three miles and had occupied the place itself. Four guns were captured. On the left flank Yeomanry men of the London Regiment and one of the main features of the Turkish line. It was a veritable labyrinth of trenches, with extensive wiring, but the enemy was so completely deceived by our tactics and so impressed by the threat further east, that it was comparatively lightly held, speedily succumbing to our dashing assault.

[This message is incomplete.]

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

LONDON, November 8th.

An Egyptian official message states:—We assaulted and captured on Tuesday night lightly-held works to the south of Gaza and continued to advance upon the right to Alimuntar, dominating Gaza to the south-east.

We advanced to the left to the Sheikh-hredwan fortifications, a mile to the north of the town, and pushed through the town during the day, reaching the mouth of the Wadihesi, eight miles northward of the original line.

Our Sheria forces also successfully continued their advance to the north-west.

The Turks still occupy some trenches to the east of the Gaza, but there are indications of a general retirement northwards.

Aeroplane inflicted losses on the retreating Turks and also concentrated on railheads.

The capture of prisoners and guns were considerable along the whole front.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF TEKRIT.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Descending the Tigris on November 5th, our troops, with great gallantry, crossed twelve hundred yards of open country, and attacked a strongly entrenched position covering Tekrit.

Indian, Sikh and Rifle regiments captured the first two lines of trenches, inflicting heavy casualties.

We repulsed a counter attack. Our cavalry attacked the enemy's right flank and artillery shelled the Turkish communications.

To the north we carried further trenches, and in the afternoon British and Indian cavalry charged over the trenches and cut down a number of retreating Turks.

The enemy, fleeing at night, burned some stores and blew up three dumps.

We occupied Tekrit on Tuesday. We took 133 prisoners and much material.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 8th.

An Italian official message states:—We continued the withdrawal of our line yesterday, and the larger units retired unmolested.

There were numerous engagements between the Vittorio Hills and the confluence of the Montecane and the Savena.

We succeeded in detaining the enemy's advance.

Our aeroplanes renewed their bombardments of the enemy along the 'tagliamento'.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 8th.
A German wireless message states:—Our detachments advancing in the mountain roads have broken the resistance of the Italian rearguards and by an out-flanking movement have cut off the retreat of the Italians on the Middle Tagliamento between Tolmezzo and Gemona, and also the fortified Monte San Simone.

We have already taken 7,000 prisoners, including a General, and eighty guns. Fighting is developing on the plain along the Livorno.

The Austro-Germans are vigorously attacking despite destroyed bridges, have forced a crossing and thrown back the enemy westward. The total prisoners now number 250,000, while over 2,500 guns have been captured.

VENICE CALM.

New York, November 8th.
The representative of the Associated Press at the Italian headquarters says:—Thanks to the Italian rearguards, aeroplanes and aircraft harassing the enemy and delaying his advance, the British batteries were enabled to complete their withdrawal intact, after terrible trials and losing only three men. The American Consul at Venice reports that the city is calm and business is being carried on as usual. Thanks to the efficacy of the defences there have been no air raids.

ALLIED CONFERENCES IN ITALY.

Rome, November 8th.
Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts, General Wilson, M. Painleve and M. Franklin Bouillon arrived at Rapallo, near Genoa, on Monday afternoon.

They were met by Signor Orlando and Baron Scanno.

General Sir William Robertson, General Foch, who have been in Italy some days, and General Alfreidi, the minister for War, General Porro, representing the Supreme Command, and M. Barrere, the French Ambassador, participated in conferences which were immediately held.

There were discussions on Tuesday and Wednesday regarding the most suitable measures to be adopted to meet the military situation.

The missions left Rapallo on Wednesday evening.

A semi-official note says:—The speedy arrival of the leaders of the Allied Governments and their highest military representatives in itself a solemn affirmation of the perfect solidarity of the Allies and the fraternity of the armies.

France-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH AVIATORS AGAIN BUSY.

LONDON, November 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that low flying machines on Wednesday fired many rounds on troops and transports and dropped a number of bombs on trenches and billets.

Three tons were dropped at night on aerodromes at Gontrope St. Denis Western and in the Lys Valley; also of railway communications with satisfactory results.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, November 8th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The East Yorkshires took twenty-one prisoners in a successful raid north of Fresnoy. Machine gun fire inflicted many casualties on the garrison attempting to escape our artillery barrage.

The enemy's supports, attempting to advance, suffered heavily from machine gun fire.

The enemy's artillery is active in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE CAPTURE OF THE RIDGES.

LONDON, November 8th.
Passchendaele is the last key of a whole series of ridges east of Ypres. The ridge extends another three miles northward to the neighbourhood of St. Adenbergh, but it slopes downwards. The papers point out that the actual gain we have made will probably be sufficient for present purposes.

Passchendaele commands Houthulst Forest, which is in process of being encircled. The only elevated ground now left in the hands of the Germans in the whole region is commanded by British guns.

The capture of the ridges now accomplished is the first and most difficult step in a large strategic conception, the development of which is expected to be attended by still greater results. It is estimated that no fewer than ninety German Divisions have been met and defeated during the past three months by the British alone.

WELSH TROOPS CARRY OUT RAID.

LONDON, November 8th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Welsh troops made a successful raid last night to the south-east of Ametiers. They captured fourteen prisoners and inflicted losses. Our casualties were light. We repulsed two attempts to enter our lines to the north of Ronx. We took a few prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 8th.
A German official wireless message states:—Dixmude has been subjected to violent mine-fire.

The artillery continued to be active against the Yser sector at Passchendaele.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH REPORT LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

LONDON, November 8th.
A French communique says:—There are lively artillery actions on the whole front north of the Aisne, in the sector south of Corbigny, and in Upper Alsace.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

PARIS, November 8th.
A communique states:—It is confirmed that our attack on Schoenholz, in Alsace, inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. We took 120 prisoners, including two officers, and also important war material.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German wireless official report states:—The artillery was increased to the greatest violence on both sides of the Rhine-Rhone Canal, where the French attacked in the afternoon, but were thrown back to Ammerzweiler. They captured some of our projecting trenches to the west of Heideweiler, where renewed attacks in the evening heavily broke down.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PALESTINE AND THE JEWS.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

LONDON, November 8th.
Mr. Balfour has communicated to Baron Rothschild on behalf of the Government an important declaration of sympathy with the Zionist aspirations, which states that the Government views favourably the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object.

It being understood that nothing will be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status of Jews in any other country. The Jewish Chronicle hails this declaration as marking a new epoch for the Jewish race.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

LIBERTY LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

WASHINGTON, November 8th.
Mr. McAdoo announces that the Liberty Loan has been over-subscribed by 54 per cent, totalling 2,022,000,000.

DEEDS OF VALOUR.

ACCOUNTS OF DARING EXPLOITS.

LONDON, November 8th.

Further stirring stories of heroism are told in the Gazette in announcing nine new Victoria Cross awards, the recipients including three Canadians and one Australian.

Perhaps the most remarkable is that of Captain Oskil Lenneth, who already has the Military Cross, late of the Canadian Infantry, who showed most conspicuous bravery and exceptional devotion to duty during a determined counter-attack on our new positions.

When his company was momentarily surprised he instantly charged and personally exposed to the heaviest enemy fire, he carried on a tremendous fight with the advancing enemy, although under an intense barrage and, mortally wounded, he stood on the parapet of a trench and bombed the enemy continuously and directed the defence so as to induce a spirit of utmost resistance into his men.

On several occasions, this very brave officer actually caught the enemy's arrows at him by the enemy and threw them back when he was unable, owing to his wounds, to carry on the fight, he still refused to be carried out of the line, but continued to give instructions and invaluable advice to his junior officers, finally handing over all his duties, before he was evacuated from the front line and was taken to hospital, where he died.

Another fine story is related of Second Lieutenant Montagu, a short officer of the Hampshire Regiment, who showed most conspicuous bravery in operations necessitating a fresh attack on the final objective which had not been captured. He alone immediately volunteered for this duty and dashed forward at the head of some 70 men. They met with a heavy machine-gun fire from the flank, with the result that he arrived at the objective, which was about 100 yards distant, with only the sergeant and four men. Nevertheless, he immediately bombed a large dugout and took 25 prisoners, two machine guns and a light field-gun. Gradually, about six more officers and men arrived. Lieut. Moore's position was entirely isolated, as the troops on the right had not advanced, but he dug a trench and repelled bombing attacks throughout the night. He was forced to retire a short distance in the morning, but when the opportunity offered he immediately re-occupied the position and re-armed his men with enemy rifles and bombs, as most of their own had been smashed, and he beat off more than one counter-attack. Lieut. Moore held the post under continual shell fire for 36 hours until his force was reduced to ten men out of six officers and 150 men who started the operation. He eventually got away his wounded and withdrew under cover of the mist. As an example of daring gallantry and cool determination, this young officer's exploit would be difficult to surpass.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

MELBOURNE, November 8th.
The probable date of the Conscription Referendum is December 15th.

It is understood that the Federal Government has decided to postpone the meeting of Parliament and to conduct the Referendum under existing powers.

THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

U.S. COMMISSIONERS REACH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, November 8th.
Mr. Lansing announces that the United States Commissioners to the impending Inter-Allied Conference in Paris, headed by Colonel House, have safely arrived in Britain.

Mr. Lansing states that the Conference will be an essentially War Conference, with the object of perfecting more complete co-ordination of the activities of the Allies, in order to attain a maximum of efficiency.

MEMBERS OF THE MISSION.

A most important mission from the United States has reached London. It is headed by Colonel House, who ranks as special Ambassador, and is accompanied by a large number of naval, military, financial, shipping and blockade experts, including General Bliss, Chief of the General Staff, and Admiral Benson.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TEA SCHEME.

LONDON, November 8th.
The Times says it is understood that a joint representative Committee of firms interested in the Indian and Ceylon tea gardens has not seen its way to approve of any scheme of Government purchase for which payment would be based on a certain percentage of working expenses. The Committee has thus supported the attitude of Calcutta. It will probably be counter-proposed that payment should be based on pre-war average prices, plus some addition on account of the rise in working costs. Under some such arrangement companies would doubtless be able to provide dividends on pre-war scale.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, November 8th.
The French shipping returns for the week ending November 4th show:—

Arrivals..... 825
Departures..... 850
Vessels sunk (over 1,000 tons)..... 1
Vessels sunk (under 1,000 tons)..... 1
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked..... 0

P. & O. DIVIDEND FOR HALF-YEAR.

LONDON, November 7th.
The P. and O. Company has declared a dividend of six per cent, on deferred shares for the past six months, with a bonus at the rate of six per cent, both free from tax, making eighteen per cent for the year.

MONEY AND MUNITIONS.

THE GERMAN CALUMNY ON HOME TROOPS.

LONDON, November 8th.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Manchester, said that the experiment of obtaining money weekly for war purposes was decided upon after consultation with the bankers. It was not a good bargain from the point of view of the bankers, but they were eager that it should be adopted because they were patriots. There was determined and concerted effort by a small section of frightened depositors, particularly small investors, and they said there was a danger of the repudiation of the debt. Nothing could be more absurd. No Government would ever discriminate against wealth which had given its aid to the country at a time of need. This investment was the safest in the United Kingdom.

Paying a tribute to the gallantry of the Canadians' latest move on the Western Front, and the fallen in Gallipoli, Mr. Bonar Law referred to the German calumny that we left the hard fighting to our Colonial fellow-subjects. Nobody knew better the baseness of such calumny than the Colonial comrades who had fought alongside the troops from the United Kingdom.

Alluding to the output of guns and munitions, Mr. Bonar Law said:—The number of aeroplane engines turned out in October was exactly three times the output in October, 1916. We dropped 8,000 bombs behind the German lines in September. The Germans dropped less than one thousand on our lines. We did more damage to the enemy in September than he has done in all the raids on England since the beginning of the war. More has been done in bombing German towns than the public realised. He believed the Italians would be able to stop the Germans till the Anglo-French troops arrived. If we obtained a battle-front from the Channel to the Adriatic the Italian reverse might prove of some advantage.

OBITUARY.

A FAMOUS ACTOR.

LONDON, November 8th.
The death is announced of Mr. W. H. Kendal, the well-known actor and manager.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 8th.
Silver is quoted at 44d. per ounce. The market is dull.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

LUK WING-TING DISMISSAL CANCELLED.

PEKING, November 8th.
With reference to Japan it is understood that the Peking Government will shortly issue a declaration maintaining China's position.

The mandate to dismiss Luk Wing-ting has been cancelled by the President. Of the military vote of \$3,000,000, Hunan receives \$2,000,000 and Szechwan \$1,000,000.

The Ministry of Finance has ordered the Hankow-China Bank to pay \$2,400,000 to Changsha to cover military expenditure and to maintain monetary circulation.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 8th.

It is said that General Luk Wing-ting will take up the Tuchunship in order to avoid further squabbling about the position. It is further reported that General Luk will not come to Canton. Luk has ordered the Tuchun and others to consult with him in Wuchow.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon will go to Wuchow to see the General tomorrow. A gunboat has been ordered to take him there.

REPORTED SALE OF A GUNBOAT.

We are informed that the statement that the largest Chinese gunboat, the Kwang Hai, had been sold to a Hongkong merchant is untrue. The Tuchun has denied it and has requested the newspapers to do likewise.

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THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR.

SPEECH BY MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Modill McCormick, a prominent Congressman, who was particularly helpful to Mr. Balfour when the Foreign Secretary was in the United States, was the guest at luncheon of the chief officers and committees of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the House of Commons recently. Mr. Bonar Law presided.

Mr. McCormick, in reply to the toast of his health, said that the traveller who came to England or to France for the first time since the outbreak of the war could not refrain from speaking of the profound impression which the resolution and steady courage of the people made on him.

"I have been struck," he added, "by the fusion of hard intelligence and idealism with which British men and women face the problems of the war and its prolongation, no less than those of peace which must follow. No one who has not seen it can picture the tremendous national loyalty in which you are engaged, and as I see Britons going about their work—the great numbers of them—to the many other businesses collateral to it—I wonder if you yourselves can see the splendour of your sacrifice in its true perspective. I have seen everywhere displayed the practical qualities and the idealism which we Americans like to count among our homely attributes. Without both we shall not mould the democratic and peaceful society which we believe necessary to the survival of our Christian civilization. Ideals, national and international, must not be repugnant to realism—a human and humane conception of human wants and purposes—if we are to live in a peaceful world after the war. But that is very different from the pagan and cynical materialism which moved the Imperial German oligarchy to launch the German armies and the German people in a war of aggression against the democracies, one after another, to win in defence of their honour and of the security of still unborn generations."

"Let us accept, if they please, the German philosophy that war is the logical accentuation of economic competition. So, in another age, was the romantic vocation of the robber baron, who took toll of travelling merchants or murdered them without incurring retribution. That was the logical accentuation of feudalism. It had to go and civilization is built on its ruins. We purpose to abandon and to make Germany abandon bloodshed as a means of acquiring markets—the Kaiser's place in the sun—which any people may win by industry and skill. (Cheers.)"

As one who has been one of Mr. Wilson's consistent political opponents, I am glad to be able, in a foreign country, for the first time, publicly to express my agreement with the broad principles which he has laid down relative to our part in the war. We seek the security of peoples, the peace and safety of our citizens."

There is in London a soldier whom I hope to see as an Africaner statesman, General Smuts. A real significance attaches to the meeting here of that great man and others of us on a common errand. His forefathers and ours left the shores washed by your narrow northern seas to adventure into the wilderness in search of liberty. Now, the sons are come together from the ends of the earth to defend their heritage on the soil of wounded France."

Mr. Bonar Law, acknowledging the toast of his health, said:—As I am representing the Prime Minister, I think that it is perhaps right that I should say one or two words on the situation in which we are now placed. We have two reasons of very different value for welcoming the admission of the United States. One is that we as a nation have always been over brought against us with truth in connection with this war, it is that because we hated it so much we have ourselves laid the seeds of the desolation which has now spread over Europe. The fact that the American Government and the American people made every effort to keep out of it and that the head of the State was bent on peace if it could possibly be secured with honour—the fact that that great nation has been drawn into the war on our side is itself the best proof that the cause for which we are fighting is a righteous and just cause. But it is not for that reason only that we welcome her intervention. The United States possesses resources greater than those of any other nation on the face of the earth. We know the character of her people. We know that in all the arts of peace they have shown a resourcefulness and energy and a readiness to adopt new methods which, I am sure, will be shown in the arts of war as well, and of which we shall reap the advantage more and more as months go on.

But there is something more that it is satisfactory to feel. We do rely on the United States. I see it constantly stated in German newspapers that this is the last hope of the Allies. We do rely on them, and with good reason, for I, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, am ready to say now—what I should have been very sorry to admit six months ago—that without the aid of the United States the financial situation of the Allies would have been in a very disastrous position to-day. We have reason to be grateful for the readiness of the help which has been given by our Allies on the other side of the water in this respect. But, though we rely on the United States, that does not mean that we are ceasing our own efforts. Nothing that has been said by Mr. McCormick in his very eloquent speech gave me so much pleasure as the statement, coming from an observer from the outside of what the United Kingdom has done in this war.

I know of no previous war in which this country has been engaged where, on the whole, the people have supported, right and left, through thick and thin, the vigorous prosecution of the struggle. On all previous occasions, as indeed now, there have been peace parties, but never before in our history has the voice of faction been so little heard as in the great struggle in which we are now engaged. (Continued at foot of next column.)

NO LAND ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

NATURAL OBSTACLES.

[FROM THE "MORNING POST'S" PETROGRAD CORRESPONDENT.]

The public is now pretty well calmed regarding the possibility of a German dash upon Petrograd. Nevertheless, its evacuation is being urged forward energetically for a variety of sufficient reasons. The Germans will certainly not attempt to reach Petrograd by land this year. Apart from the roadless terrain of bogland, impassable during the rainy seasons of the year, this operation would require at least 400,000 men, even supposing that the Germans met with no opposition on their march. If the exhausted man-power of the enemy can raise for service on the Eastern front half a million more fighting men, which is a very high presumption, there is considerable doubt whether he would regard the possession of Petrograd as an objective worthy of such an extraordinary effort at this stage of the war.

This city is no longer the capital of a great Empire. It contains too many friends of Germany already to require taking by force of arms. Its prestige to the world is gone, even if Germany vainly attempts to succeed in representing its capture to its own people in a desirable light, and the Germans, in any case, have long passed the stage of this war when the prestige of their power was an invaluable asset. Finally, Petrograd is in normal times only fed by long-distance haulage by rail or canal traffic during the few summer months. There is nothing substantial to be got here. Empty glory at a cost of half a million more men is too high a price even to pay for the Kaiser to contemplate after three years of war. Petrograd, however, has unhappily a back-door through the territory of disloyal Finland, which has been arming and drilling energetically for months past.

A LAST DESPERATE EFFORT.

"The Germans, nevertheless, are undoubtedly making strenuous efforts to raise another army. I hear that an extraordinary measure of the last desperation has been taken to raise more men. The garrisons in the interior of Germany are being drawn off to the front and replaced by Turks. These are cheaper to feed and can be securely reckoned on to deal with merciless severity with any internal disorders. The change will doubtless also not unfavourably affect the condition of British prisoners in Germany. The Unspeakable Turk, despite his evil record in dealing with Armenian Christians in the old days, is certainly preferable to the German in the days when hatred of religion is getting enveloped by a creeping consciousness of failure. The Turk, moreover, is always open to reason in a certain specific form."

For what special object of war has Germany constrained herself to take this desperate measure? It is believed here that she hopes to complete that which the appalling exodus of Russians from Galicia did not allow of fulfillment, partly owing to Germany's want of men on the spot and more owing to General Korniloff's drastic treatment of his soldiery, which produced a very fair resistance after a while to the further advance of the enemy. Germany, since America has come into the war, feels the need of those rich extensive corn lands that once were the granary of Europe more than ever. Germany can raise another half-million men for use on this side, it is believed they will be set on the task of seizing the rich corn lands of Russia's "black earth" zone.

THE KAISER AT RIGA.

The Kaiser journeyed to Riga to meet the citizens of what he has proclaimed as the capital of a new German State, and a general air of finality pervaded the War Lord's speech, as if the Germans would be perfectly satisfied with the Dvina for a future frontier. The Russians have been edified by this objection in the German interpretation of the German watchword, "No annexations, no contributions." Eight hundred men were shot by the Germans immediately on taking possession of Riga, and for once this was no atrocity, but an act of perfect justice, which has not failed to make a favourable impression upon suffering Russia.

According to an eye-witness, what happened as the Russian troops abandoned Riga was appalling. A body of Letts, armed with their formidable knives, invaded the richer quarters of the town, and going from house to house slaughtered every German found, sparing neither women nor children, but content with gutting their nation, hated, they were not guilty of pillage. Those who came after them repeated the scenes of Kalush. When the German Army entered their first task was to find and shoot the guilty parties. Riga merchants had filled every available corner of the city with goods of every kind, and traffic with Riga over the railroads had not for years reached what was proceeding for some weeks before the German success. Germany, as I have often noted, is well served by her ubiquitous allies, who form a considerable proportion of the population of Riga.

There were a few aged British subjects in Riga, whose infirmities precluded removal, but nothing can be learned of their fate.

We have not seen the end of it. At this moment we see Russia in a position about which, I think it would be better to say nothing beyond this, that we sympathise with her in the anguish through which she is passing, and hope that the time will come when she will be able to help us in the great struggle. What would our position be to-day if it had not been for the assistance which has come from those whom Mr. McCormick represents? With that assistance we know that we have on our side resources which are more than sufficient to get us complete victory. We know, also, the American people like our own, have a practical sense, that they realize what things mean—not by argument, but by a sense of reality. They know that this war has come to a stage when it is a question of nerves, when it is a question of staying power, and that by that staying power we can win the victory, and in no other way will the war come to a satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers.)

BRITISH CONTROL OF CABLES.

A correspondent wrote to the Times of September 10th.

The disclosure that Sweden has repeatedly placed her diplomatic cables in German hands at home and abroad at Germany's disposal, and that Germany has used them to direct her submarine campaign, cannot but raise many and contentious issues.

There is an aspect of our "blockade" of Germany which has been insufficiently considered. It consists in this—that all cable communications between not only Germany and her allies, but between all the adjacent neutral countries, on the one hand, and the outer world of Asia, the United States, and South America, on the other, are in our possession or the possession of our Allies.

Any cable map of the world will confirm this statement. The majority of the German cables started from near Emden and landed on our own east coast. Others ran to the Azores and thence to New York; to Tenerife and thence to Monrovia, in Liberia, and thence again to German Cameroon, and to Pernambuco, in Brazil, and to Vigo, in Spain. One need hardly speculate on the late that overtook these cables on the declaration of war or inquire whether a single one of them is or has been since August, 1914, available for business.

On Germany's eastern frontier Russia, and on her western France, present for the length of their respective territories a sheer dead wall through which no communications can penetrate. Switzerland for these purposes is equally out of the question. Through Greece, even as Greece was under the Constantine régime, and through Turkey the Germans could only get in touch with countries across the Atlantic by means of British cables. Through Italy, even in the days of Italian neutrality, they were restricted in the same way to French or British lines.

POSITION OF NORTHERN NEUTRALS.

There remain, then, the small Northern lands. But in their case, too, the way is blocked. All the Dutch cables, all the Danish cables, with one exception, which runs to France, all the Norwegian cables, and all the Swedish cables come to England. No one in Holland, Denmark, Norway or Sweden can send or receive a cablegram except with our permission. We are absolute masters of the cable communications of Germany, of her allies, and of all the neutral States through which she and they have been drawing supplies.

What use have we made of our power? At the beginning of the war, exercising the rights reserved to us under the International Telegraph and Radio-Telegraph Conventions, we announced the suspension of all cable and wireless services to and from or in transit through the United Kingdom, all British possessions, and all British protectorates whatsoever. At the same time, and specifically as an act of grace, we declared that messages might be transmitted via the United Kingdom if they were written in plain language in either French or English; if they were despatched at the sender's risk and bore his full name and that of his addressee; and if they were passed by the censor.

But we also added that, even if all these conditions were complied with, the messages might still be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the British authorities, without notice to the sender and without incurring any liability of any kind. In other words, we have, and have always had, an absolutely free hand. Legally, and morally, at any moment we could have the right and the power to cut off completely all cabled messages that pass between Germany's neighbours who are feeding and supplying her and the countries overseas from which they draw goods and products.

MAIN ARTERY OF TRADE.

It is doubtful whether at any time we could have reinforced our naval "blockade" more effectively than by exercising this right. To sever cable communications is to cut the main artery of such trade—and as we all know it was trade as Germany was able to carry on through neutral intermediaries with the United States before America joined the Allies, it would be too much to say that if you cannot cable you cannot trade. But it is certain that, unless the quickest and surest means of communication are open to you, you can only trade with the greatest difficulty and delay, by roundabout routes, and in an atmosphere of perpetual uncertainty. It is true that Germany has had her wireless service direct to the United States. But its capacity is limited, its operation is especially in winter time, is uncertain, all messages transmitted by it can be tapped, and it probably could not in any circumstances have borne more than a quarter of the business that was being transacted by German agents in the small Northern kingdoms with their trans-Atlantic customers throughout the period of American neutrality.

We thought as far as possible the mails and the post, and we have now control. We built up an extremely efficient intelligence service to keep watch over the ins and outs of the "blockade." Speaking broadly, we have for a long time known pretty nearly everything there was to be known about Germany's wartime trading methods. The names of her agents in Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the firms with which they did business in the United States and elsewhere, the disguises in which their connection with Germany was wrapped up—the tricks and false scents adopted in ordering goods—all this has been no secret from our authorities.

KNOWLEDGE NOT ACTED UPON.

I said just now that we have always had both the right and the power to put a stop to all cable messages between German representatives in Holland and Scandinavia and her clients and customers across the ocean. As a matter of fact, we have not so enforced it. The great bulk of Germany's overseas trade has been carried on not merely with our convenience, but with our assistance. Our censorship of the cables has been conducted more with an eye to neutral susceptibilities than with an eye to preventing goods from reaching the enemy. It has been too much of a political and too little of a belligerent censorship, and while the entry of the United States into the war has immensely eased and simplified the situation, there are still many

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN DESERTERS IN AMSTERDAM.

A COLONY FROM THE FATHERLAND.

Describing a public meeting addressed in Amsterdam on "Three Years of War," by a German revolutionary Socialist, editor of a paper with the significant title *Der Kampf* ("The Struggle"), the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—We enter the building, ascend the staircase leading to the lecture hall, and find the latter packed to overflowing by an audience some of whom are obviously Dutch, but the great majority are undoubtedly German, with a preponderance of men on the sunny side of 30. Numerous as the Germans seem, they are but a small fraction of the thousands of Germans, largely deserters, who have taken refuge in hospitable Holland during the war.

Before the meeting begins white-jacketed waiters circulate among the audience carrying trays of "Pilsener" beer (made in Holland), and at the present time infinitely superior to the genuine article), which is in demand for the refreshment not only of the sterner but also of the gentler members of the audience. Revolutionary Socialist papers in Dutch and German are offered for sale and find many purchasers. Finally the leaders of the meeting address the platform, the chairman briefly opens the proceedings by intimating that all opinions will be listened to with tolerance, but that disorderly interruptions will not be permitted, and the lecture begins. He prefaces his observations with a warning that if the scene enacted at a previous meeting at The Hague are repeated on this occasion the disturbers of the tranquillity of the proceedings will meet with condign retribution, and then develops the argument of his discourse. It need not be repeated here, for the lecturer's statements contain nothing new to those familiar with the history of the war and the preparations of the Central Powers for the precipitation of the catastrophe. What impresses one most, perhaps, is the fact that this terrible indictment of Germany and her allies proceeds from a German, speaking in German to an audience mainly composed of Germans, who listen to it with a respectful silence only broken by occasional applause.

A SOLDIER-BEGGAR. One asks oneself where all the Germans come from. The question is not easy to answer, but if the men themselves be interrogated they will reply that they come, this one from Flanders, that one from the Russian front, another from France—indeed, deserters from all the theatres of war have drifted across the frontiers of the Netherlands in increasing numbers, especially during the last twelve months. When walking in Amsterdam with a Dutch friend and colleague a few days ago, we were taught by a German field-gunner, uniformed by a blue cap with a red band. The wearer was a German deserter who had escaped from Cologne, whither he had gone on leave from the Somme. He was begging of the passers-by.

It is exceptional, of course, to see a German deserter in uniform in the middle of Amsterdam. These men quickly find some Good Samaritan to give them a cast-off suit of clothes to enable them to pass as civilians. But the deserters are here in Amsterdam all the same, and the intimated can tell you exactly where to find them. Amsterdam has its deserters' quarter. Assuming that one has a taste for such rather depressing society, there is a street not far from the stately buildings of the Royal Palace and the Stock Exchange where one can safely count on meeting, at any time of the day or night, as many German deserters as one could wish to find. Notwithstanding its proximity to the main thoroughfare of the city, it is not one of the most fashionable streets of Amsterdam. On the contrary, lying off the main highways, as such streets often do in great cities, it gives the impression in the broad light of the sun of courting obscurity. It seems, indeed, to be a street of rather dingy cafés and obscure hotels, but at night, aided by electric lamps and other accessories, the fronts of these establishments, so little exhilarating by day, take on a gaudy glitter. German names are everywhere to be seen; in fact, they are more numerous than Dutch. The Gothic signs of the hotels bearing the names of German states, provinces, and cities, allusions to the Rhine, to Bavaria, beer, and not obscure hints as to the attractions of "Wein, Weib, and Gesang"—all these make one realize the close proximity of the "Fatherland, the happy Fatherland."

We have evidently strayed into a small German colony, and it is higher than the German deserter in Amsterdam almost inevitably drifts. It is not very surprising that after the hardships of the field he should seek solace when it is most easily to be found. And here at night there are the attractions of beerhouse and dancing saloon, and some resemblance to the "night life" which before the war seemed to be the German ideal of enjoyment in all the cities of the empire. Needless to say, the war has made a difference in this respect even in Amsterdam, where the delights of such entertainment are now cut short by drastic regulations as to the early extinction of electric light and gas.

Loopholes in the "blockade" that can only be stopped by stopping the cables. That neutral Powers have allowed their diplomatic and Consular services and their privileges of official communication by cipher cablegrams to be used by the Germans as war weapons has long been suspected by our authorities in some cases and known as a fact in others. But it has been concealed from the public. Now, however, that the game has been exposed, and now that the United States actively and fervently on the side of the Allies, it would seem as though the last excuse had been removed for not depriving neutral Governments as well as neutral individuals of the ability to work the cable services of the world to the benefit of the enemy and to our own and our Allies' detriment.

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If you desire to look young and well-groomed look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of the world-famous Hair-growing Specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your "Harlene Hair-Drill" Three-Fold Gift and grow healthy, luxuriant and abundant hair.

Why not decide to-day to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair, when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural healthy condition is yours for the asking?

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL

GIFT.

There is no restriction to this Gift distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair "ailment," or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair. The gift parcels comprises:

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is Tonic, Food, and Dressing in one. Contains no Animal Fat.
2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

No hair trouble can defy the soothing, strengthening effect of "Harlene" and its scientific method of application, "Hair-Drill."

Prove the wonderful merits of "Harlene" for yourself, without cost. The Gifts referred to above will be sent you immediately you post the coupon below.

- Don't continue to suffer from
1. Scalp Irritation
 2. Complete or Partial Baldness
 3. Thin or Falling Hair
 4. Splitting Hairs
 5. Over-grassiness
 6. Scurf or Dandruff
 7. Itchy, Wiry Hair

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON

Fill in and post to EDWARD HARLENE LTD
20-22, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England.



Dear Sirs—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Three-Fold Hair-Dressing Outfit as described above. I enclose three stamps for postage.

NOTE TO READER: Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and send as directed above.

[1910-2]

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ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

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JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost, to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:
CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.
Glasgow, Dundee, London, Edinburgh, etc.



INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & EICKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	"SINGAN"	On 10th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 10th Nov., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 13th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 13th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Nov., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
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For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 16th Nov., at Noon.
"HAI TAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodges ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Snake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

Two above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	Nov. 10	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
(Proposed Sailings)

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS".
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Send the World Through Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon.
Kobe, Yokohama, and
Yokohama ... Capt. Ogura ... 16,150

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNVILLE and BRIERLEY.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGA MARU (SATURDAY, 17th Nov., at 11 A.M.
Yokohama ... Capt. Soyed ... 13,500

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE

SHANGHAI, KOBE ... KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.
Yokohama ... Capt. Tanaka ... 2,100

SHANGHAI, KOBE and MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 2nd Dec., at 11 A.M.
Yokohama ... Capt. Kishimura ... 16,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and TAI SHO MARU (MONDAY, 12th Nov.
Yokohama ... Capt. Ogura ... 6,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
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(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
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For Further Information, apply to—

"Telephones Nos. 552 and 553"

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

R. MORE, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 22nd Nov.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	16,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	28,000	WED., 11th Jan. 1918.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persea Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU ... 17,300 "
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti,
etc. Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA; VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—No daily service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Aigang, T.iao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 11th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th Nov., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Customs Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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